

LESS EXPENSIVE MODES A RESULT OF THE WAR

Paris Fashion Makers Seek to Make It Possible for Women to Dress Well at Small Cost--Revival of Tippets and Barrel Muffs This Winter--Close Fitting Hats Grow in Popularity

Paris, September 4.

THE fashions of the coming winter promise to be delightfully pleasing, especially the styles for the young girls. We are to have a revival of tippets, and barrel muffs, and other items of the feminine wardrobe which were made of velvet and of thick fur, and which were trimmed with bands of fur. I have already seen several of these "tippets" in the show rooms of the famous Parisian dressmakers. One of these particularly attracted my attention and admiration. The material was black chiffon, and the tippet was made in flannel, with sloping shoulders and long sleeves, which were to be tied at the back. The entire little garment was lined with very white satin and bordered with ermine. It was accompanied by a barrel muff which seemed drawn out to an extraordinary length. It was in fact shaped exactly like a barrel button. The muff was also made of black velvet lined with white satin, while the narrow ends were bordered with ermine. The hat which was intended to accompany the tippet was a close fitting shape in black silk beaver. It was round and shaped rather like a clown's hat--at the sides there were two bright red quills. I saw another most desirable "tippet" which consisted of a mantle and large muffs made of leaf green taffetas. The mantle was shaped like a large shawl, and in this case also there were long ends which were to be tied at the back. The little mantle was bordered all round with "pinked" frills and these frills were headed by a narrow band of skunk. The lining of mantle and muffs was shot gauze which showed tints of dull blue and purple. There was an interesting item of some soft, warm material, and the set will be worn in the early days of winter in conjunction with a draped gown of velvet or soft cloth. Still another model set was made of black crepe silk with narrow bands of skunk bordering the edges and linings of capelet, muffs and hat. In this case the muffs were of the "granny" order and almost flat. This set was accompanied by a flat brimmed hat in black silk beaver which was trimmed with a band of skunk round the low crown and at the left side a cluster of deep purple velvet asters.

Although we are still enjoying the revival of large picture hats we also find it possible to appreciate the growing popularity of those smart close fitting shapes which are so comfortable and practical when the chill winds begin to blow. Many of the best models of this order are made of fine silk beaver, very much the same beaver as that used for men's tall hats. Other models are made of slightly rough silk beaver, and these hats are produced in highly artistic colors. In all are the new blues and reds as well as leaf green and rich purple. A special point connected with these small hats is their apparent lack of trimming.

The shape itself costs a good deal, for silk beaver in the best quality is never inexpensive, but the trimming is a very simple affair. Just a single large rose, or water lily placed coquettishly at one side, or a cleverly arranged cluster of ribbon loops, or again a couple of heron feathers thrust through a band of wide Ottoman ribbon circling the crown. The success of these little hats depends upon the originality of the shape and upon the manner in which the hat is worn. It must be tilted to one side and then drawn well down over the forehead. These hats are now worn in the "bow" fashion, which was considered "the thing" last winter; they are much more jaunty and coquettish.

For morning wear such hats as these are being made of ribbed velvet and of thick brocade silk. These models are untrimmed save for a band of handkerchief ribbon round the crown and they are worn with washing veils of real lace. Some of the new Carlier models recall the highwayman period. They are intended to accompany the new highwayman coats and for certain women they are ideally becoming. But it must be remembered that the highwayman hat, like the coat of the same period, calls for special qualities in its wearer. She must be tall and very slight, with a boyish outline of figure, otherwise a highwayman coat looks ridiculous.

The Parisiennes are very fond of wearing pure white felt hats in winter, particularly in the early days of November and December. These white hats are new being made in two important models: in small, tight fitting shapes and in picture style. In the latter case they will be trimmed with bands of rich fur and finished off with a beautiful rose placed well out on the brim at one side, or they will be trimmed with a cluster of drooping feathers, these also being placed at one side. This season we find very few "weeping" feathers worn.

All the newest ostrich feathers and tips are curled and very soft. When mounted on a hat they look like a specially beautiful bow. For ordinary wear black quills of considerable length will be used to trim small white felt hats and the washing veils of real lace, of which I have so often spoken, will be in evidence.

One of the most important milliners in Paris recently told me that black velvet hats of the flat brimmed order would be more fashionable than ever this winter. Everything will be done in Paris to make it possible for society women and others to dress really well at small expense.

Even in the most favorable circumstances this terrible war is bound to cause Europe very dear and money will be scarce for some time to come. The women of Paris and London, as the women of America, will wish to be as well dressed as in other years, but they will find it necessary to consider ways and means. For this reason the leading dressmakers and milliners are producing fashions which can be followed without great expenditure. Every one is standing shoulder to shoulder at this crisis, and it will be seen that the famous dressmakers of the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendôme are not so unreasonable as they are often painted.

In a recent article I mentioned the revival of braiding in connection with cloth and fur costumes. Some of the new silk braiding is very attractive, and those of my readers who are clever with their needles will

quickly realize that much can be done to a last season's dress with the aid of a good braiding pattern and a few pieces of good silk braid. These intricate designs are especially on the collars, revers and cuffs of the newest tailored suits and with excellent results. Black silk braiding looks beautiful when applied to navy blue serge or to soft cloth. In some cases silver threads are introduced in certain parts of the design, but it is considered rather more elegant to use black silk braid only.

COOKING IN COPPER.

EVEN a great war must bring some small compensations, and although the price of imported materials is steadily rising the price of copper and copper ware is falling. Many a woman who has never been able to gratify her desire for these aristocrats among kitchen utensils will find she can do so before the war is over and the foreign markets again open.

There is a superstition that it is dangerous to cook in copper when as a matter of fact anything but acids can be cooked even in the unlined copper without danger. Copper utensils are always lined, however, either with silver or tin.

There are three grades of copper, bright, bronze and hammered bronze, just now very popular and of course very expensive. Copper always looks better if used on a bare table, and so the tray nearly always accompanies all implements.

Most effective of all copper utensils is the casserole made of a single sheet with a cover, which slips from the oven to the table and its contents are supposed to be cooked with no other material.

In a large size in the imperial or hammered copper such a casserole costs \$16. In a small size suitable for a small chicken or enough lamb and vegetables for two it costs only \$4.

The very newest contrivance is a chocolate pot, with a tiny bell like sleeve that goes in the bottom to keep the

pois for French dip coffee, which is simply put into a sleeve and the hot water poured through. The newest tea pots, too, show these sleeves, which are said to give the tea a better flavor and be more effective than the little outside strainer in the mistress' hand.

The great copper samovars of course will never lose their interest with their great water tanks, above which the tea-pot is set empty. When it is hot the tea is put in. Tea made in this way is supposed to be the best in the world.

Surely the most amusing, however, is the Turkish pot, shaped not unlike a quart measure and without a cover. A teaspoonful of coffee powdered as fine as flour is put in for each of the tiny round cups, with an extra spoonful for the pot, and the sugar. The mixture must be lifted up as it froths to the top of the pot, then set back until the third time, when it is ready to drink. The little cups look like egg cups in their copper holders.

Of course, there are real egg cups and egg holders, shaped like great eggs, with the rack holding six or eight eggs inside. One has a most ingenious lamp which is reversible, holding on one side enough alcohol for soft boiled eggs, and on the other enough for the variety which is merely heated through.

There are chafin dishes without end, said to be much more durable than the aluminum variety. Seven dollars buys a good substantial one in the bright or even in the bronze copper, which is the color of gold. From there they go all the way up to one beauty in imperial hammered copper, which has a fringe of inquisitive rabbits along its sides and costs \$10.

There are frying pans and dishes for shirred eggs and other things without end.

Copper is, after all, not very hard to take care of. Our grandmothers kept the preserving kettle and the caudle sticks bright with salt and vinegar. To-day we use a little oxalic acid dissolved in water, which must be carefully rubbed off with whitening. There are many preparations which are equally good and simpler to use. The



Above--One of the new "highwayman" models in leaf green silk beaver with black velvet ribbon strings and high black mount. Below--One of the latest models created by Mme. Carlier. It is a picturesque shape in black chiffon velvet with bands of skunk and a large rose of purple-pink tint. The leaves which frame the rose are in black velvet.

chocolate from burning and a circular arrangement like a flaring candlestick with holes through which the chocolate percolates as it cooks. The stirring spoon is supposed to be quite eliminated. With lamp and stand tray and new cups with copper handles it costs \$17.50.

For the man of the family there is a cocktail shaker, with a tight cover and a tiny spout with a chained stopper, like the kerosene can of our youth, through which the liquid pours into the little glasses with their copper holders.

Then there is the coffee pot for travelers in its leather case. Opened, this discloses a nickel bar which yields to a percolator and an adjustable handle. There are dozens of regular coffee percolators, of course. Then there are

only other requirement is a quantity of old soft rags.

Copper does sometimes tarnish in the dampness of summer, but in winter it throws back the glow of the fire from a thousand angles. It is the most cheerful of metals. An advantage of all the modern utensils is that they can be fitted for electricity. The raised tray with its two burners underneath is indeed one of the most comforting adjuncts of the breakfast table.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

The care of the wounded is necessarily an important duty imposed on every nation in case of war, and the

methods adopted in European armies, as told in an article in the special war edition of the *Scientific American*, is particularly interesting, and will be seen from the following extract:

The general system adopted for providing a medical service is practically identical in the armies of all the great Powers. It contemplates a division of the service into three portions: that which belongs to and accompanies the fighting troops; that which pertains to the base (of supplies) and the line of communications; and that which pertains to the home territory or "the zone of the interior."

The principle governing these services is that nothing but first aid and emergency treatment should be attempted in the immediate zone of combat, and that having received this treatment, the disabled should be quickly transported to the "base," where abundant facilities for their care can be provided without encumbering the fighting forces.

Here at the base they are carefully classified, and those who are so seriously disabled as to be unfit for further service at the front are sent back to



hospitals at home, while those who are less seriously disabled are retained until they are well enough to leave the hospital, when they are transferred to the convalescent camp. Here they remain until they have fully regained their strength, when they rejoin their regiments at the front.

OCEANGOING MANNEQUINS.

ONE profession for women that the European war has blocked is no very new that in spite of its strangeness few people ever heard of it. If you crossed on one of the larger liners early in the spring, however, you may have learned the latest method of several enterprising French couturiers for getting their wares before the public. It was to send their most beautiful mannequins with their latest creations across the ocean and back.

When you think how dull and eventless an ocean voyage usually is, and then consider the difference it must make to the women passengers to have the latest models in French frocks and hats and wraps paraded before them three or four times a day you will realize what a master stroke it really is or rather was.

One of the first houses to adopt this method of merchandising had a sad experience on the first trip. The most beautiful model in the atelier was chosen, for in the merciless light of the open sea no risks could be taken. The newest frocks were assembled for her debut as the first ocean-going mannequin, the few trunks she was allowed were packed with great care, and minute directions given what to do in case some wealthy American admired her frocks and wanted them duplicated. The only provision that was not taken was to discover whether the beautiful lady was susceptible to seasickness. She was.

The lovely garments were untouched until the very last day, when in a latest model steamer coat the afflicted one stole up on deck and dropped exhausted into her stateroom chair.

Following trips were more successful and by a system arranged with the Paris office it was possible for a woman who had decided that she must have a copy of one of the mannequin's frocks immediately to have her order wirelessly and the frock awaiting her when she arrived in Paris.

NEW RINGS OF THE SEASON.

THE new rings designed for the fall and winter are of remarkable construction. Made of platinum and set with glorious, deep toned gems, these rings will, without doubt, receive the admiration of all lovers of handsome jewelry. They are designed on the most artistic lines, and no pains have been spared in bringing them to the perfection of finish which they have attained.

Here is a ring shown, not as an

illustration with a row of emeralds cut en cabochon and set, gypsy fashion, level with the surrounding platinum. The shoulder, the part of the ring which widens out and joins the band with the bezel, is formed of closely set emeralds and diamonds; the emeralds are in gypsy mountings; the diamonds raised high above them.

The bezel, the only portion of a ring that is usually decorated, holds a large, oval emerald, cut like the rest, with a high, smooth, convex surface and a shallow concave back. This handsome stone is cleverly contrasted with gleaming diamonds whose many facets reflect the brilliant green of the emerald.

In shape the bezel of this ring is characteristic of the very latest design. It is placed at right angles to the finger band and is known as an upright bezel, its central stone being set in the ring in line with the finger as the ring is worn, and not crosswise as the previous styles would have had it.

The most intricate carving is to be seen on some of these wonderful jewels; carving, engraving and modelling that would be considered remarkable in gold and which in this platinum becomes extraordinary, to say the least.

Brilliant and small round pearls are used in the platinum setting of one of these carved rings. The bezel is composed of a fine decoration in myrtle leaves, veined and marked with the greatest delicacy. The stems of platinum wire entwine the diamonds, single or in pairs, and the pearls are set in groups, like clusters of berries, close to the leaves.

Five large opals make a streak of fire between beds of sparkling diamonds in a typical ring for the fall. The opals are round and placed high in open settings, but the diamonds are on a lower level and mounted in what is known as box settings, square compartments of platinum with sloping sides, to reflect the glories of the gems. This contrast gives a splendid effect in this ring, which has a diamond shaped bezel, very long and narrow, with the boxed diamonds in two triangular formations on either side of the upright row of beautiful opals.

Another ring having the fashionable upright bezel and ornamented gem set shoulder and finger band is one containing a cone of square shaped sapphires. The largest gem is set high in the center, while the others retreat in steps down to the band on either side, and at the intersection of each square sapphire, just where the corners meet, tiny diamonds are set. The band of this ring is formed of two engraved strips of platinum, between which rest small square sapphires divided by twisted platinum wire.

It is such enticing jewels as these that will command notice in the leading fashion circles through the coming season.

NURSE SAYS.

Mild colored "mammy" says there is nothing better for tender feet caused by perspiration than constant washing in alum water. Let the feet stay in a weak, lukewarm solution of it for fifteen minutes daily, preferably at night, put them dry, then dust with talc or powder. This is cooling and refreshing.

Nurse also says in "her day" doctors were not so plentiful and "home remedies" had to be relied upon. For nose bleed saturate lamb's wool with strong solution of ice-water and powdered alum, stuff this gently inside each nostril; change frequently until the blood ceases to flow; meanwhile, bathe the face, especially nose and forehead, with cold water. When no more blood comes dust the nose with alum again.

Hiccoughs may be quickly stopped by insisting upon the patient, "man, woman or child," holding their hands up, then see how close the thumb and little finger of right (or left) hand can come without touching. I presume every one knows that a little sugar, sucked as it were, is good; it is mostly to attract attention from the unpleasant complaint.

H. Jaekel & Sons

Announce Their Presentation of the New Furs,

Showing the final and last creations of Paris in Fur Coats, exact reproductions of which are made in medium priced skins, and carried in numbers in our stock to supply the requirements of those desiring to purchase them for ready to wear.

ALSO
A WONDERFUL COLLECTION
OF SMALL PIECES FOR
TAILORED SUITS.

SILVER AND REAL
BLACK FOXES,
AND ALL GRADES OF
RUSSIAN SABLE.

Thirty-second Street, West
Number Sixteen
(Our Only Address)